



The Hong Kong Telegraph.

No. 3214

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER**Banks.**THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.Authorized Capital..... £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—

D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wetton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN
LONDON—THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,
Palmer & Co.JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery &
Co.C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
Geo. Munro, Manager.

BANKERS—

The Alliance Bank (Limited).
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Yokohama—D. Fraser, Manager.Shanghai—C. J. Galloway, Manager.
Amoy—J. Anderson, Manager.CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money
received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills
purchased and collected. Advances made by
Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual
Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

" " " 4 "

" " 3 " 3 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS" 2 "

For Rates of Interest for other periods apply
to the Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1892.

[73]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation, will
be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on
SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, current,
at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Court of Directors, together
with a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1891.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

F. DE BOVIS,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1892.

[73]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.NOTICE is hereby given that the
REGISTRATION of SHARES of the Corpo-
ration will be CLOSSED from Saturday, the 6th
day of August to the 20th instant, (both days
inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of
SHARES can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

F. DE BOVIS,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1892.

[73]

Intimations.HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEET-
ING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held
in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya
Central, on MONDAY, the 22nd August, at 3
o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving
the report of the Directors and the Statement
of Accounts to the 30th June, 1891.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 8th to 22nd of August,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1892.

[73]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF
AND GODOWN COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of
ONE THREE PER CENT. (One Dollar and Fifty
Cents per Share) for the Six Months ending
30th June, 1892, will be Paid to those Persons
who are registered as Shareholders in the above
Company, on MONDAY, 1st August, 1892.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 10th to 15th instant,
both days inclusive.

By Order,

EDWARD OSBORNE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1892.

[74]

THE SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.A LL HOLDERS of TRANSFERS OF
SHARES in the above Company are
requested to send them in to the Underwritten
together with the SCRIP therefor AT ONCE, and
notice is hereby given that no Shares will be
TRANSFERRED nor TRANSFERS accepted after
the 15th August next.

Dated the 25th July, 1892.

W. HUTTON POTTS,

Liquidator.

NOTICE

PUNJOM & SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.A LL PERSONS holding SCRIP in
the above Company are requested to send
them in to me for TRANSFER.A Circular will be sent to each SHARE-
HOLDER, in reference to the re-construction
of the Company.

A. O'D. GOURLIN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1892.

[75]

NOTICE

DURING my temporary absence from the
Colony, Mr. T. COHEN, who holds my
POWER OF ATTORNEY, will act as Editor
and Manager of the Hongkong Telegraph.

R. FRASER-SMITH,

Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1892.

[76]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

T HE SHORT RANGE CUP will be shot
on SATURDAY, the 13th August
Ranges—200 and 300 yards. Time, 3 P.M.

ED. ROBINSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1892.

[76]

Insurances.EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF INSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30
NEXT BIRTHDAY.£1,000 cost per quarter at the rate
of £—£ 6 18 0 (a) If premiums are payable for
whole of life;or £ 9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20
years;or £ 11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15
years;or £ 13 0 0 (d) If the sum assured is made
payable at age 50, or at
death if previous."

* Secured payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40

a. b. would cost respectively (a) £8 15 0.

(b) £11 5 0, (c) £13 4 4, (d) £17 0 8 per quarter.

DODWELL, CARILL & CO.,

Agents,

679—4 STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

THE SINGAPORE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.APPLICATIONS for the post of SECRETARY,
which will be VACANT towards the end
of the year, are invited. A thorough practical
knowledge of FIRE and MARINE Business is
necessary.THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East,
affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of
the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf
(the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping
Offices.

THE HOTEL STAFF CONVEYS passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being
under experienced supervision.TEN BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to
spacious Verandas, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room, the Bar, and public
BILLIARD ROOMS (St English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsome appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour

adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers

and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

[76]

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.

ASSETS OVER \$1,000,000.

Policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

No restrictions as to Residence or Travelling.

Rates of premia low.

Policies issued on all approved Forms.

For further particulars apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

Agents for Hongkong.

25th May, 1892.

[76]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.,

Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1892.

[78]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOOD
& POLICIES granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of the Agencies.WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—

NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

[74]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TALES '000,000. £833,333.33

EQUAL TO..... £833,333.33

RESERVE FUND..... £318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.

LO YUK MOON, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 3 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888.

[78]

NOTICE.

THE NEXT MONTHLY GYMKHANA
MEETING.WILL BE HELD IN THE
HAPPY VALLEY AND RACE COURSE.(The latter kindly lent by the STEWARDS of the
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB),

on

SATURDAY, the 27th August, 1892.

(Weather Permitting).

Commencing at 4:30 P.M. sharp.

Under the Patronage of H.E. Sir WILLIAM
ROBISON, K.C.M.G., the General
OFFICER COMMANDING, and the COMMODORE.

EVENTS.

1.—100 YARDS.—Open to all Athletes. Previous
winners of 1st and 2nd prizes barred. Entrance, 5 cents.2.—100 YARDS.—Open to all Europeans. Previous
winners of 1st or 2nd prizes barred. Entrance, 10 cents.3.—STEEPLECHASE.—about once and a half
round the Steeplechase course. Open to all
Poloists. Entrance, 50 cents.

4.—FINAL HEATS.—Tug-of-War.

5.—8 MILLE RACE.—Open to all Chinese ponies.

Entrance, 50 cents.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
CO., LIMITED.
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE and MANUFACTURING
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, AERATED
WATER MANUFACTURERS, WINE
and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
&c., &c., &c.

WE have the pleasure to announce that this
Company, formed and registered in Hongkong,
has taken over the Businesses hitherto carried
on here and elsewhere by Messrs. DAKIN BROS.
OF CHINA, LIMITED, and Messrs. CRICKSHANK
& CO., LIMITED, together with all ASSETS and
LIABILITIES.

The support hitherto given to the late Firms
will, we trust, be continued to us.

QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
AERATED WATERS.

GINGERADE.
GINGER ALE.
LEMONADE.
LEMON SQUASH.
LITHIA WATER.
PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.
POTASIA WATER.
RASPBERRYADE.
SARSAPARILLA.
SELTZER WATER.
SODA WATER.
TONIC WATER.

In the Manufacture of these Waters the purest
ingredients only are used, and the utmost
care and cleanliness exercised throughout. The
water used is subject to a perfect system of
filtration, daily examinations and periodically to
searching chemical analyses; so that absolute
purity and safety are guaranteed.

FOR COAST PORTS.

Waters are packed and placed on board at
Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed
for Packages and Empties when returned in
good order.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.

FRUIT CORDIALS—Raspberry, Strawberry, Lime, Damson, Black Currant, Red Currant, Pine Apple, Orleans Plum, Morelly Cherry and Gooseberry.

FRUIT SYRUPS—Lemon, Lime Juice, Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.

Prepared from genuine fruit juices imported
by ourselves, they contain the full flavor of the
sound ripe fruit, mixed with plain or Aerated
Water, they make delightful summer drinks.

Agents for
MONTSEYAT LIME JUICE & CORDIAL.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Port, Sherrries, Liqueurs, Burgundies, Hocks,
Champagnes, Brandies, Whiskies, Gin,
Rum and Liqueurs.

A large selection of choice old brands.
Full particulars and prices on application.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.
Wusotan.....steamer, from Amyo.
Pathan....." " Moi.
Ask....." " Haiphong
Aggregating 3,000 tons, register.

Outward.
Ancona.....steamer, for Nagasaki.
Cheang Hye Teng....." Amoy.
Dana....." Saloon.
Monsuithihi....." Singapore.
Meefoo....." Swatow.
Phra Nang....." Amoy, &c.
Port Phillip....." Singapore.
Esmaralda....." Amoy, &c.
Aggregating 10,764 tons, register.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Chief Justice
and a Special Jury.)

THE HAPPY VALLEY MURDER.

Having been compelled to hold over our
detailed report of the conclusion of the trial
yesterday, we avail ourselves of the opportunity
to take something from our contemporaries. We
so rarely have the chance; usually the cribbing
is done by them—but they don't own up.

Mr. Francis proceeded to address the jury.
He first of all directed attention to the evidence
of Seetharam on the one side and Dewan Ali on
the other and asked the jury that there was any
reason whatever why they should believe
Seetharam's story rather than that of Dewan
Ali. He submitted that Dewan Ali's statements
were much more credible than those of the
other witness. A most important matter to
which he asked the special attention of the jury
was that both Emin Deen and his brother
were arrested for the murder, and Seetharam
charged Abdoolah just as unfeetingly as he
charged Emin Deen with the murder of Ram-
samy. From the absence of Abdoolah from
the dock this day the jury were bound to assume
that the Crown found out some good reason for
not believing Seetharam with reference to
Abdoolah and for not including him in this
prosecution. The very fact that Abdoolah was not
charged showed that something must have been
found out by either Seetharam withdrawing
from the position he first took up or that he had
been disbelieved by the Crown. It was a very
grave feature in the case that Abdoolah was not
in the dock beside his brother, and no explanation
had been given why he was not there.
How could the jury now believe this witness
but not about Abdoolah? The whole question,
so far as the facts were concerned, as far as
Emin Deen was concerned, depended upon the
evidence of the jury as to what time Ram-
samy was done away with. The entire
case in a sense rested upon Schmidt's statement
as to the time that Emin Deen left. Against
the statement that he left at 6:30 he had
the evidence of a number of witnesses,
including two Europeans, who avowed that they
saw Emin Deen in the goal up till eight o'clock
unless the jury were prepared to set aside
evidence as to deliberate falsehood which
became of the statement that at 7:40 Emin Deen
was seen near the Naval Hospital.
He put the statement of Schmidt against that of
Mr. Wotton and was confident that the jury
would reject Schmidt's evidence. The learned
counsel in conclusion asked the jury if they
were satisfied, beyond reasonable doubt, that
Emin Deen, the prisoner at the bar, murdered
the unfortunate man Ramsamy under the
heat and impulsion.

(1) Contingent Account, \$3,124,236.88
set aside to meet losses. Full details of
every cent must be given to shareholders,
and satisfactory reasons why this large
dead weight is to fall on shareholders
instead of those who caused the loss.

(2) "Bad and doubtful accounts" is the
directors' expression for the cause of the
three-million loss. Everybody knows
about this to insist on the directors
explaining why they use such a feeble
bluff.

(3) What have the directors done for
their \$10,000 which could not have been
done by a Portuguese clerk for \$100? If
there is \$10,000 worth of work, it should be
worth describing in detail, and would be
more interesting than a novel.

(4) How is the Jurado case? Any
more telegrams? Perhaps these will not
come until the day before the meeting.

TELEGRAMS.

MR. BALFOUR'S ELECTION IMPIUGNED.
LONDON, August 4th.
The Liberals have petitioned against the
return of the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour on the
ground of corruption, in the form of "treating."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. M. S. Co.'s new steamer *Persia*, with
mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via
Yokohama, on the 4th inst.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail
steamer *Empress of China* left Shanghai for
this port at 9 p.m. yesterday, where she may be
expected to arrive at 9 a.m. on Monday next.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission
steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside
vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and
10:30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to
the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12:30 p.m.

It is stated that Seetharam is to be tried on a
charge of perjury. Undoubtedly several witnesses
in the Happy Valley murder case ought to do a
good long term of imprisonment, unless it is the
wish of the authorities to put a premium on
perjury.

THE men of H.M.S. *Mercury* while on a visit
to Penang beat the local Recreation Club at
cricket by 5 wickets and 87 runs. Capt. Balfour
was slightly ill during the stay, but recovered
and returned to Singapore in due course
with the ship last week.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the second
annual report of the Hongkong British Mercantile
Marine Officers' Association. Much of the
information has already been published in various
forms, but the principal new features of
interest will be found embodied in the report of
last night's meeting in another part of this issue.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry
will play the following programme at the Barrack
Square, this evening, commencing at 7:30 p.m.—
Polka....." Blue Bird".....Lute.
Quadrille....." Queen of Mocha".....Lute.
" Extraneous".....Lute.
Schottische....." Queen of the Ball".....Cocca.
Lancers....." Lord of Lyons".....Godfrey.
" March of the English".....Buckland.
Gavotte....." Yesterdays of the Guards".....Buckland.
Gavotte....." Es Gards".....Waldschmidt.

THE Government of India has given permission
to the Apacar line of steamers to fly the Royal
Mail flag. The *Lightning*, on her arrival from
Calcutta had the Royal Mail flag hoisted while
entering the harbour. The *Japan* belonging to
the same line, left Hongkong lately gallantly
defeated with bunting; this being her hundredth and
also her last trip in these waters in the service of
the Company. The *Japan*, which is twenty
years old and is still sound and tight, is to be
replaced by a new ship, called the *Catherine*.
The *Apacar*, a sister ship of the *Lightning*,
was replaced here on or about the 25th Inst. from Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an American paper:
—In the new pharmacopoeia now in course of
preparation, the metric weights and measures
will be adopted throughout, to the entire exclusion
of the English weights and measures hitherto
used. It is considered by many that this is but
the thin edge of the wedge, and that sooner or
later the metric weights and measures will be
adopted for all purposes in the United States. In
all the States of South America, this system and
none other is in use; and there is a growing
feeling that an international system of weights
and measures will do much to simplify and
develop the commercial intercourse of the nations
in question, as well as those who have adopted
the metric system in Europe.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.
Wusotan.....steamer, from Amyo.
Pathan....." " Moi.
Ask....." " Haiphong
Aggregating 3,000 tons, register.

Outward.
Ancona.....steamer, for Nagasaki.
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Meefoo....." Swatow.
Phra Nang....." Amoy, &c.
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Aggregating 10,764 tons, register.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Chief Justice
and a Special Jury.)

THE HAPPY VALLEY MURDER.

Having been compelled to hold over our
detailed report of the conclusion of the trial
yesterday, we avail ourselves of the opportunity
to take something from our contemporaries. We
so rarely have the chance; usually the cribbing
is done by them—but they don't own up.

Mr. Francis proceeded to address the jury.
He first of all directed attention to the evidence
of Seetharam on the one side and Dewan Ali on
the other and asked the jury that there was any
reason whatever why they should believe
Seetharam's story rather than that of Dewan
Ali. He submitted that Dewan Ali's statements
were much more credible than those of the
other witness. A most important matter to
which he asked the special attention of the jury
was that both Emin Deen and his brother
were arrested for the murder, and Seetharam
charged Abdoolah just as unfeetingly as he
charged Emin Deen with the murder of Ram-
samy. From the absence of Abdoolah from
the dock this day the jury were bound to assume
that the Crown found out some good reason for
not believing Seetharam with reference to
Abdoolah and for not including him in this
prosecution. The very fact that Abdoolah was not
charged showed that something must have been
found out by either Seetharam withdrawing
from the position he first took up or that he had
been disbelieved by the Crown. It was a very
grave feature in the case that Abdoolah was not
in the dock beside his brother, and no explanation
had been given why he was not there.
How could the jury now believe this witness
but not about Abdoolah? The whole question,
so far as the facts were concerned, as far as
Emin Deen was concerned, depended upon the
evidence of the jury as to what time Ram-
samy was done away with. The entire
case in a sense rested upon Schmidt's statement
as to the time that Emin Deen left. Against
the statement that he left at 6:30 he had
the evidence of a number of witnesses,
including two Europeans, who avowed that they
saw Emin Deen in the goal up till eight o'clock
unless the jury were prepared to set aside
evidence as to deliberate falsehood which
became of the statement that at 7:40 Emin Deen
was seen near the Naval Hospital.
He put the statement of Schmidt against that of
Mr. Wotton and was confident that the jury
would reject Schmidt's evidence. The learned
counsel in conclusion asked the jury if they
were satisfied, beyond reasonable doubt, that
Emin Deen, the prisoner at the bar, murdered
the unfortunate man Ramsamy under the
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to take something from our contemporaries. We
so rarely have the chance; usually the cribbing
is done by them—but they don't own up.

Mr. Francis proceeded to address the jury.
He first of all directed attention to the evidence
of Seetharam on the one side and Dewan Ali on
the other and asked the jury that there was any
reason whatever why they should believe
Seetharam's story rather than that of Dewan
Ali. He submitted that Dewan Ali's statements
were much more credible than those of the
other witness. A most important matter to
which he asked the special attention of the jury
was that both Emin Deen and his brother
were arrested for the murder, and Seetharam
charged Abdoolah just as unfeetingly as he
charged Emin Deen with the murder of Ram-
samy. From the absence of Abdoolah from
the dock this day the jury were bound to assume
that the Crown found out some good reason for
not believing Seetharam with reference to
Abdoolah and for not including him in this
prosecution. The very fact that Abdoolah was not
charged showed that something must have been
found out by either Seetharam withdrawing
from the position he first took up or that he had
been disbelieved by the Crown. It was a very
grave feature in the case that Abdoolah was not
in the dock beside his brother, and no explanation
had been given why he was not there.
How could the jury now believe this witness
but not about Abdoolah? The whole question,
so far as the facts were concerned, as far as
Emin Deen was concerned, depended upon the
evidence of the jury as to what time Ram-
samy was done away with. The entire
case in a sense rested upon Schmidt's statement
as to the time that Emin Deen left. Against
the statement that he left at 6:30 he had
the evidence of a number of witnesses,
including two Europeans, who avowed that they
saw Emin Deen in the goal up till eight o'clock
unless the jury were prepared to set aside
evidence as to deliberate falsehood which
became of the statement that at 7:40 Emin Deen
was seen near the Naval Hospital.
He put the statement of Schmidt against that of
Mr. Wotton and was confident that the jury
would reject Schmidt's evidence. The learned
counsel in conclusion asked the jury if they
were satisfied, beyond reasonable doubt, that
Emin Deen, the prisoner at the bar, murdered
the unfortunate man Ramsamy under the
heat and impulsion.

Having been compelled to hold over our
detailed report of the conclusion of the trial
yesterday, we avail ourselves of the opportunity
to take something from our contemporaries. We
so rarely have the chance; usually the cribbing
is done by them—but they don't own up.

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s

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

average cocotte has really a better dish of rice than is served in two-thirds of the hotels and restaurants of the West.

The staples of his diet, as was said, are not our staples. Pork is his principal meat, poultry he uses more than we do, and his use of fish is even greater in proportion. His grains are the three mentioned. His vegetables are almost innumerable in variety, and often very different in appearance and in flavor from ours, though of course in their constituent parts they are chemically similar. His fruits and nuts are, very many of them, strange to us, and for condiments he uses strong spices and compounds as we do, but not always the same ones. Like the Frenchman he utilizes the frog and snail; like the German, the entrails of all the animals whose flesh is employed as human food; like the Italian the feet and comb of gallinaceous birds and like the Hungarian nearly all the aromatic substances, such as bay, laurel, orange leaf, peppers, chilis, and the like.

For some reason, variously explained by different theorists, the genius of Chinese cookery has been for thousands of years directed toward the preservation of foods for future use. Not only do they pickle and candy and smoke and pickle meats, fish and vegetable mushes, weds, and shrimps, in similar ways, and it almost seems that they prefer their food in this form to the fresh articles. Meats and poultry, however, unless they are preserved, are not kept after killing as we keep them. A chicken or a duck is cooked, almost as soon as killed, and many meat that are not eaten immediately after slaughtering are at once treated for preservation. In the Canton markets are preserved chickens, ducks, capons and geese, similar to the best tongues of England, the jerked beef of the prairies, and the *gausse brout* of Germany.

Aside from these various food-articles, it is unquestionably true that the Chinese eat many things as preposterously inedible according to our notions, as *Caviale*, anchovy paste, "gamey" mutton, and hundreds of others of our delicacies seem to the Chinese. This, however, has nothing to do with the science of their cookery. A well appointed Chinese kitchen differs from a civilized kitchen of the same grade, first in being much cleaner, and secondly in being better provided with apparatus and utensils. Moreover, the utensils are better made. Every vessel in which food is cooked is a segment of a sphere. There are no angles or corners in which grease or dirt can gather. Neither are there shelves and boxes in the kitchen where the smaller tools may be put away. Everything is hung up and a single glance around shows their cleanliness.

A specially prominent feature of the room is the pastry table, for the Chinese are fond of pastry, though they do not eat bread. This is a massive slab of wood or stone on stout supports, necessarily stout, for the roller is a huge joint of polished bamboo, perhaps six or eight feet long, fastened at one end. It is an inspiring sight when the cook is working on this dough, for he works like a demon, and fairly dances back and forth like a trained acrobat, with his whole weight on the bamboo nearly all the time. His paste is thoroughly worked. Another feature is the stove, in which fuel is used at one point with the strictest economy and at another with utter disregard of cost. The stove is peculiar to our eyes, for the fire is built outside of them on frames inside, the heat being drawn directly from the flame, through what is called the oven, to the fire. This gives a smoky flavor to the meats which are roasted in the oven, and the smoke flavor is accounted good still by the cook who烟燭 preserves the smoke. It is this preference for smoking which causes the use of such fuels as green wood and dried leaves. Obviously it would be impossible to cook thus with coal.

On the other hand, the construction of the stove-beans of brick instead of iron, there is little loss of heat by radiation or conduction. For this reason the cook can obtain as much from a pound of fuel as European cooks from five. It is a common thing for the former to prepare a dish from a single handful of shavings, when the latter would consume a bundle of kindling wood.

Roasting in a Chinese kitchen differs from our baking, which we call roasting, as widely as Chinese baking differs from our own. In both roasting and boiling the Chinaman is quite scientific. If a slow roast is desired, the Chinaman will first subject the meat to a very fierce heating enough to dry the outside quickly, thus forming a sort of artificial skin that will retain the juices of the meat while it is cooking over a slow fire. It is a scientific application of heat which should be adopted by our own race. The nearest approach is the old-fashioned turn-spit of England, now also on the point of extinction. The latter, however, was extravagant consuming inordinate quantities of wood. Re-enforced by the Dutch oven, it was more economical, but even then far inferior in this respect, to the brick oven of Canton.

In boiling, the difference is even more marked, the way in which he cooks rice has been mentioned, but it may be said that he boils all his vegetables in the same way, namely, by the use of super-heated steam. He often suspends his vegetables (after first cleaning them thoroughly) in a sort of bamboo colander or rattan sieve, over the water instead of putting them into the water, and covers all with a great air-tight cylinder. In the same way he treats dumplings, puddings and various forms of pastry. The result is that the dough when thoroughly cooked has a brilliant, oily-like exterior, retains its original form and conserves all the juice and the flavor of its contents.

It is almost unnecessary to say that a cook who knows enough to roast and boil in this fashion knows how to fry. The Chinaman does know how and no abomination of tough meat or leathery vegetable, soaked with the warm grease, in which it has been slowly stewed, is ever seen on his table. He does not, perhaps, use fat or grease enough at times surely but when he does use it he will not have it much below 400 degrees Fahrenheit. He is justified by chemical science in preferring vegetable oils to those of animal origin. The poor man employs the bean and peanut oil—the wealthy, olive and sesame. The last named, sesame, will compare favorably with the finest extract of the ripe Italian olive.

Aside from these peculiarities there are a few notable features of the Chinese school of cookery. One is the use made of pastry, of which, as was said, the Mongolian is very fond. He makes pies without number. They are not such pies as we make, but rather balls of minced foods wrapped in thin crusts of dough. The minced meat is of almost every conceivable variety; meats, vegetables, fish, fruits, and, in fact, almost everything he considers edible, being treated in this manner. The pastry is of the richest and best. Only the finest flour, generally rice-flour, or the best California wheat and the choicest concomitants, are used. After the pie or tart is moulded, it is baked, boiled or fried, and invariably served with some of the rich strong sauces in which he delights. The filling, it should be said, is usually a compound of so many meats, vegetables or what not, that the unaccustomed palate is utterly unable to distinguish any one of them from the rest. They are wholesome and easily assimilated, offering a strong contrast to the fats of London and the pies of New York.

Another dish which is seldom used by our race (though an approximation to it is the stuffed

tomato), consists of fresh vegetables stuffed with minced foods of great variety. The Chinese treat nearly all their vegetables in this way, and even their melons, apples and pears. The seasoning of the mincemeat is said by the cooks to include onion, leek, shallot, pepper, chili, bay, laurel, garlic, ginger, gin, salt, allspice, cardamom, turmeric, poppy-seed, coriander-seed, clove, cinnamon, mace, pimento-leaves, lemon peel and soy sauce. Very likely it does. No one who eats it for the first or second time is likely to dispute the statement. They bear the same relation to the stomach as do the curries of India and the pilans of the Semitic race.

Still another favorite dish is, as nearly as can be described, a hot salad of chicken or duck, Owing to the skill of the cook in boiling the vegetables, although hot and well-cooked, are almost as fresh lettuce. This dish is really a stew, or a sort of a stew, but the freshness of the vegetables and the strength of the sauce served with it, makes it seem more like a salad. The chow-chop-say and chow-kai-pen of Canton are the two best illustrations of this class of delicacies.

The sauces and condiments that are used in Chinese cookery deserve a chapter by themselves. As was said, they use spices that we do not, such as saffron, turmeric, cassia buds, and ginger. They use pepper, salt and mustard, (the last named usually finely). They use vinegar, and also lemon and lime juice freely. After drying the peel of these and similar fruits, they use them as flavoring far more often than we do. They also extract the juices and oils of dozens of flowers, such as the lily, the rose and the geranium, and use them for flavoring. These extracts, by the way, they make by using either spirit or pure oil. And all condiments, as we use the word, are applied in the kitchen; few if any on the table.

In place of our "castor" and salt-box, the Chinaman uses three table-sauces. One is similar to our mayonnaise, though more acid, one is soy, and the third is a sweet sauce made of sugar and fruits, and corresponds to chutney. These are usually all three served on the table, as butter, vinegar and oil are found on our tables, for use according to taste. But aside from this brief list the Chinese use a great variety of others unlike any that we know. One of these ought to please the Spanish rustic, as it consists of vinegar, salt, sugar, onion, garlic, pepper and oil.

A second which can be highly recommended, hygienically, is made of onion, chicken-soup, vinegar, salt and sugar.

The table service of the Chinese differs as widely from ours as the cookery does. In the first place, every article that goes to the table is prepared in mouthfuls, unless it is of such a nature that it can be readily separated with a spoon. Carving is the cook's work, and a knife is as much out of place at the table as a saw or a cleaver would be. A spoon, two chopsticks, a small China cup for liquor, a larger one for tea, and a bowl, and saucers constitute all the individual table-gear of each guest at a Chinese board. The viands are brought from the kitchen in large bowls. The table service is often even more elaborate. The spectable presented by a Chinaman at table is not inviting, for the line of neatness is sharply trespassed. The Chinaman is excessively fussy about all that is to touch his person. He is exceedingly nasty in his disposal of refuse. For instance, if he bites of fish, he will leave a pile of fish bones on the floor where he has dropped or thrown them. Moreover, although the kitchen is immaculate, the dining-room is far from being so.

The number of courses in a Chinese dinner is a subject of frequent comment. This simply means that each dish is brought on separately. There may be as is fancifully asserted, eighteen courses, or twelve, nine, nine being the magic number, or there may be eighty-eight. If the host is to be most elaborate one dish is a mandarin delight, in, and such as he is bound by custom to give on great occasions. Each dish is, properly enough, accounted one course, since no two are eaten together, and the number of courses is fixed, not by superstition or poetic fancy, but by the appetite of the diner or by the nose of the host.

If these least it would be easy to write an extended description. Many such had been written, but since the writers dwelt chiefly on the features which seem strange to the eye, the ear, or the palate of the foreign guest, they fail to give the reader any adequate notion of the real nature of the kitchen work that has preceded the feast. Nothing is easier than to make out a list of strange dishes, all the stranger by reason of untranslatable names, and, it may be said, few things are less valuable. No attempt is made here to reproduce the names by which the Chinaman designates his viands for the reason that these names mean nothing to the reader. Neither is it attempted to give anything like a list of his materials, for the reason that they are almost innumerable, and hardly any of them can be described accurately by comparison with materials which are in common use with us.

Three things, however, that are always on his table, need just a few words more. Rice, as was said, is the Chinaman's bread. But, although it is always to be found on his table, as bread is on ours, it is used in a thousand other ways, as food in us. Tea is his staple drink. It is literally as free as water, for no charge is ever made for it at the restaurants, and it is always to be found in such places as we expect to find drinking water, also free of charge. There are Caucasians who make tea properly. There is no Chinaman who makes it improperly.

The third thing is the liquor, miscalled Chinese wine, which he drinks at table. Such a thing as alcoholic drunkenness is almost unknown among the Chinese, but almost every Chinaman drinks liquor with his dinner. Naturally there are different kinds, but, one of them is considerably weaker than any of the rest to a Christian palate. Even the Chinese drink them in home-made toddy, and the temperature is easy to understand after one samples the tingle.—Hon W. E. S. Fales in *Food*.

THE PACIFIC TRADE.

The following extracts are taken from our Japan and American exchanges:

The increased popularity of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., now demands additional facilities, and to meet this demand they have chartered the noted Atlantic liner *City of Roma*. Nothing seems too good for the C. P. R. R. Co.'s patrons, and this new addition to the Empress line means the next thing to a monopoly, as the *Alaska* going old companies do not seem to have enterprise enough to let people know they are still in the line of business. We congratulate the C. P. R. R. Co. upon their increased business. The Empress of China had bad luck, carrying but 135 passengers, but they should not feel bad at the *Oceanic* carried about 300.

[Mr. Holloway, the head manager in Hongkong, has no information about the *City of Roma*, and the report seems highly improbable, as that vessel is too big to get to Shanghai, and so would be useless here because which she would be far too costly in any case. It was said in Hongkong some time ago that she was coming, but the rumour has now died out.—Ed. H. K. T.]

The changes are that the S. S. *China* will come out next trip under the American flag, as late advices from home show that the Congressional Committee has reported favorably upon the matter. Under the U. S. Shipping

laws, a foreign vessel can only have her flag changed (excepting after very expensive repairs) by a special Act of Congress. To encourage the building of a Merchant Marine, the fast Atlantic liners the *City of Paris* and the *City of New York* were put under the stars and stripes, the conditions being that the Co. should build in the U. S. four steamships equal to them. The same rule applies to the *China*, the P. M. S. S. Co. contracting to build two steamships of 8,000 tons each, but of greater speed than the *China*. As better ships are to be produced than those bought, it will show what the American ship-builders can do and will add a fine line of cruisers to our Navy that now gives promise of being second to no other nation. So mote it be.

The Northern Pacific steamship *Victoria*, mentioned in a previous issue as having left England on the 8th inst., bound to the East, is the old *Portia* under a new name. A similar change has been made in the name of the *Bastard*, which will in future be known as the *Tacoma*. All the ships on the permanent line will be named after places on the North Pacific coast.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG, AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA."

Captain G. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 6th inst., at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEH-WAN & CO., General Managers,

Hongkong, 6th August, 1892.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"AMOY."

Captain G. Tayler, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 6th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEH-WAN & CO., General Managers,

Hongkong, 6th August, 1892.

1783

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, LONDON,

HAMBURG, AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE."

Captain Parsons, will be despatched as above

WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & CO., Agents,

Hongkong, 6th August, 1892.

1784

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day established myself as

MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT,

Office, Connaught House.

J. J. RUBEN.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1892.

1785

"TUSCULUM," MAGAZINE GAP.

Nos. 2 & 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE,

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, now

in the occupation of Mr. An Atack.

No. 4, PEDDER'S HILL.

Apply to

DAKIN, CRUCISHANK & CO., LTD.,

Victoria Dispensary.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1892.

1786

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Large Handsome SHOP, No. 24,

Queen's Road Central, lately occupied by

Dakin Bros. of China, Limited.

Also,

Two Large AIRY ROOMS on the Top Floor

of above.

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TO LET.

THE Large Handsome SHOP, No. 24,

Queen's Road Central, lately occupied by

Dakin Bros. of China, Limited.

Also,

Two Large AIRY ROOMS on the Top Floor

of above.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1892.

1788

TO LET.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

& AGENCY CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—\$5 per cent premium, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £600, paid up—3 percent, dis. sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' share, \$210 per share, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$11 buyers.
The Bank of China, Japan, & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$17 sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 percent premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 percent premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 percent premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$88, per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$60 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 230 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$99 per share, sellers.
Yantze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.
Our Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, sellers.
Hongkong First Insurance Company—\$65 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers and buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$28, ex. div., sellers.
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—25 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—71 percent, discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sellers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$82 per cent, premium, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sales.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$20, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s \$1 per cent. Debentures—\$50.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.
Punjab and Sungai Dua Samarant Mining Co.—70 cents per share, sales and sellers.
The Rub Gold Mining Co., Limited—30 cents per share, sellers.
New Imitus Mining Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sales and sellers.
The Himalayan Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$170 per share, sellers.
The Jelut Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sales and buyers.
The Selma Tin Mining Co., Limited—7 cents per share, sales and sellers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$2 sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$130 per share, sales and buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$29 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales and sellers.
Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$22 sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$23 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$48 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$95 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$102 per share, sales.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$67 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$18 per share, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T.....	2/9
Bank Bills, on demand.....	2/9
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.....	2/10
Credits at 4 months' sight.....	2/10
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight.....	2/10
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	3/5
Credits at 4 months' sight.....	3/6
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T. T.	22/3
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VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Q. Rev. J. M. Morton, F.A. Barlow.	Mr. Parker & children.
Master W. Barlow.	Mrs. Parlane
Mr. and Mrs. H. Brock.	children
Mr. J. C. Chambers.	Mrs. Robbins
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Lieut. Otto E. Ehlers.	Mr. W. E. Roberts.
Lieut. Col. Ellison.	Mrs. F. E. Shein
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Mr. Chaudet.	Mr. and Mrs. Perkins
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Mr. W. E. van Eps.	Mr. F. Smith
Mr. H. H. Hesland.	Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin
Mr. Thomas Howard.	Mr. H. F. Tooker
Mr. F. Morton Jones.	Mrs. Unsworth
Mr. V. Kolod.	Hon. J. M. Verma
Mr. D. Logan.	Capt. G. Vlindorff
Mr. E. W. Maitland.	Mrs. Watson
Mr. F. Maitland.	Mr. and Mrs. Wreford
Capital Munro.	Capital Munro & Co.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL
The Messieurs Marlin's Co.'s steamer *Yangtze*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 3rd instant at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on the 10th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL
The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bridge*, with mail, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 26th ultimo.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Perry*, with mail, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 4th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, left Shanghai on the 2nd instant at 9 p.m., and may be expected here on the 8th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Radnorshire* left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is due here to-morrow.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Nestor* left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo, and may be expected here on the 10th instant.

TAICHOW, British steamer, 650, J. Jessen, 4th August—Kowloon 23d July, Timber, Rajah, and General—Butterfield & Swire.

MONKOK, British steamer, 850, H. Deans, 4th August—Bangkok 29th July, General—Yuen Fat Hong.

NIEPERN, German steamer, 731, L. Albers, 4th August—Hollo 9th July, Sugar—Melschers & Co.

OCEAN, British steamer, 410, J. M. Daly, 23rd May—Singapore 16th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PRESTO, German steamer, 655, J. Jessen, 4th August—Kowloon 27th July, General—Slemssen & Co.

STRATHIEK, British steamer, 1,454, J. C. Main, 29th August—Batum 18th July, and Singapore 22nd July, Kerossene Oil—Master.

TAICHOW, British steamer, 862, R. Unsworth, 30th July—Bangkok 23d July, and Koh-si-chang 24th, Rice—Scottish Oriental S. S. Co.

THALES, British str., 820, A. E. Hodges, 4th August—Taiwan 29th July, Amoy 30th, and Swatow 3rd, General—D. Laprade & Co.

TORRINGTON, British steamer, 1,772, J. Young, 4th August—Tegai (Java), 25th July, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ZAMBIEN, British steamer, 1,650, Edwards, 8th August—Victoria, B.C., via Honolulu and April.

SAILING VESSELS

BELLE OF BATH, American ship, 1,347, F. M. Blethen, 27th June—New York 16th March, Petroleum—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CARL FRIEDRICH, German ship, 2,005, H. Haak, 22nd July—New York 13th March, Kerossene Oil—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

CHARGER, American ship, 1,324, D. S. Goodell, Jr., 4th August—New York 2nd April, Kerossene Oil—Order.

CHARMER, American ship, 1,706, J. W. Holmes, 24th May—New York 30th Nov., Kerossene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

COLUMBUS, German ship, 1,420, F. Stover, 20th May—Singapore 19th May, Ballast—Melschers & Co.

ERIKOING, Chinese ship, 457, Opium Examination Hulk, Stonecutter's Island—Chinese Customs.

F. P. LITCHFIELD, D. American ship, 1,042, Young, 21st June—New York 15th Feb., Petroleum.

GARIBOLDI, American ship, 1,420, H. Meyer, 21st July—Sydney 12th September.

HEINRICH, German barque, 923, Henne, 22nd July—Singapore 10th July, Timber—Melschers & Co.

IRIS, British schooner, 206, Chilnau, 24th June—Hamming Pool 7th May, Sandalwood—Slemssen & Co.

JOHN MCLEOD, British ship, 1,595, Henderson, 24th June—Portuguese River, Ballast—Captain.

J. D. BISCHOF, German ship, 1,408, H. Meyer, 21st July—Sydney 12th September.

KATY, British bark, 803, Harry Wilson, 25th July—Haliphong 18th July, Ballast—Master.

KAY, British ship, 1,500, H. Meyer, 21st July—Singapore 19th May, Ballast—Melschers & Co.

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